

LE NO. 9746.

ESTING FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

of the Dispatch Steamers Arrow and Emily by the Rebels.

Communications via Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Cut Off.

Wide Communication with the North.

From Rebel Sources of Recent Movements.

From Newbern Correspondence.

CAPTURE OF DESPATCH BOATS.

From Roanoke Island to Norfolk, via the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.

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was lately so severely maltreated by mob in Baltimore. He is said to be a capable officer. The proposition to raise a negro brigade has not been taken into consideration, and is likely to be attended with very disastrous success.

This road is now in tip-top running order. Messrs. Coville, Holman and Iyer, the conductors, are all from the North, and are the chief engineers. Mr. William H. Miller, who was the first locomotive engineer, and is well known in your city as one of the best engineers on the New York and Erie road.

THE RECENT STRINGENT REGULATIONS respecting the influx of goods and provisions into the Newbern market have created a scarcity in many of the luxuries and many of the necessities of life. Prices have accordingly advanced enormously. Clothing, military goods of every description and provisions are very scarce.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met yesterday, President Walsh in the chair.

Resolutions were adopted calling the attention of the Mayor to the fact that the manufacture of cartridges is still carried on in the premises where the late explosion occurred, and requesting him at once to revoke the permit granted to the manufacturer, and also all permits for the establishment of powder magazines within the corporate limits.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

The resolution from the Councilmen, requesting the Mayor to convene the Board of Health, to take some action in reference to the unhealthy condition of the streets, was laid over.

The annual sum of \$3,000 was appropriated to the Clerk of the Common Council for the compilation of the well known and much appreciated "Manual."

A communication was received from Samuel Donaldson, stating that he would see the city in thirty days, on the steamer "Hawkeye," unless they agreed to his original proposition. Referred to the committee having the matter in charge.

An ordinance was adopted creating the office of Deputy Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, at a salary of \$2,500 per annum, said office to be connected with the City Inspector's office, with power to act in the absence of the principal superintendent.

The Board adjourned to Monday next, at five o'clock.

A Resolution to Raise One Million Dollars to Pay for Substitutes for the Laboring Classes Who May be Drafted from this City—The Hawkeye Street Cleaning Contract—Forer Vested in the Board of Health, &c., &c.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held at five o'clock yesterday, Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair.

Councilman O'Brien introduced the following preamble and resolution—

Whereas, The law commonly known as the Conscription law is about to be enforced in this city; and

Whereas, Under the law every drafted man will be obliged to pay a certain sum to be entitled to exemption; and

Whereas, There is a large and valuable portion of the population of this city who cannot pay the sum that will be thus required for exemption; and

Whereas, This class comprises the workmen who cannot now be spared from New York, being indispensable to our growth and prosperity; therefore,

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be directed to report an ordinance for the raising of an appropriation of one million dollars, by which to defray the amount required by the conscription law to exempt any citizen of the city of New York who may be drafted and unable to pay the amount of such exemption.

The paper was referred, without discussion to the Committee on Finance.

Councilman Nelson offered a resolution directing the Committee on National Affairs to report the amount in full of all expenses incurred by them on behalf of the Common Council for such public demonstration, whether it be on the occasion of receiving one or more regiments returning from the war, the escorting of one or more regiments to their departure for the seat of war, or the burial of any distinguished person with municipal honors.

Adopted.

Official communication was received from Mr. Donaldson, the assignee of the Hawkeye street cleaning contract, setting forth that he had faithfully fulfilled the terms of his contract, and that he was entitled to the sum of \$10,000, which he had been refused to pay for the work, this amounting to much distress among the families of the men he had employed to perform it, and offering to release the city from the contract, on payment of all his claims, together with the sum of \$10,000.

The President said the communication was artificially worded, but he hoped the members of the Board would not be deceived by it. He would not, he said, be bound to comply with the terms of the contract, although the City Inspector had received certificates to that effect. He thought the contractor was responsible for the delay in the completion of the work, and that he should be held to the contract. He would not, he said, be bound to comply with the terms of the contract, although the City Inspector had received certificates to that effect. He thought the contractor was responsible for the delay in the completion of the work, and that he should be held to the contract.

After some further discussion the paper was referred to the Committee on Finance.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North American at Father Point.

Probable Conference of European Powers on the Polish Question.

STATE OF THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

THE STEAMSHIP NORTH AMERICAN, from Liverpool the 7th, via Longueville the 8th, arrived at this point, on route to Quebec, to-night.

The political news is unimportant.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston defended the course of Mr. Christie, the British Minister to Brazil, and repudiated the attack upon him by General Webb, the American Minister.

In the House of Commons on the 6th inst. two bills intended to compromise the vexed question of church rates were debated and both rejected.

The race for the Chester Cup was won by Sir Joseph Hawley's Asteroid. Haddington was second and Gardner third.

Another Ottoman cotton company is announced with the object to extend the cultivation in Thessaly and Macedonia. Influential Manchester men comprise the board.

The steamship Louisiana and British Queen, from New York, arrived on the 8th.

The Polish Insurance.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post says: "There is every reason to suppose that Russia, if invited, will be very ready to support the Poles. Napoleon is said to have received assurances from the Czar on this point."

The Journal de St. Petersburg publishes despatches from the Swedish, Spanish and Italian Governments, all relating to the Polish question, with the respective replies of Russia. The Swedish note relies above all upon the principles of humanity and generosity by which it is persuaded the Emperor of Russia is actuated, and expresses the conviction that a rule of clemency and forgiveness, with the prospect of a rule of sagacious liberty, will suffice for the complete restoration of tranquility and order. The reply to the Swedish note refers to the note to the three Western Powers.

The Spanish note deeply regrets the impatience of the Poles, who have been unable to await the continuation of the system of concession already granted. Having seen by experience that moderation always spurs agitation more usefully than severity, the Queen asks that indulgence may be shown towards the vanquished. The reply to the note of the Italian government is drawn up in a conciliatory manner, and hopes the Russian Court will see from the spirit of the despatch proof of the desire of the Italian government to remain on the most friendly footing, and that entire confidence may continue to exist between them. The Emperor, in reply to this note, mentions the pleasure with which he received the friendly expressions, and continues: "As regards the welfare of Poland, the Italian government is not unaware that revolutionary efforts impose difficult tasks upon the ruling Powers. The government will try to arrange the question upon a basis of lasting peace."

On the 2d inst. the insurgents, under Tizianowski, were defeated near Buzelok. Tizianowski was wounded. The insurgents under Franz have been dispersed a short distance from the Galician frontier.

The Austrians have received fifty fugitive insurgents, six wagon loads of arms and two pieces of cannon.

Four thousand Greek bandits, deserters from the Greek fleet, armed by the Russian government in the neighborhood of Danubius, were despoiling Lavanis with fire and sword. Shocking atrocities had been committed. Six hundred Rumanians were repulsed by Mikulski at Olkuz, in the government of Radom, on the 5th.

France.

The Bourse on the 6th was dull and lower, Rentes 69 7/8.

India.

Bombay letters of April 13 and Calcutta, April 6, have been received. News anticipated.

The Latest News.

Quebec, May 5—P. M.

The Kangaroo, from New York on the 24th inst., is now prancing off the harbor for Liverpool.

Commercial Intelligence.

London, May 8, 1863.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £207,000.

Erie shares are quoted 47 1/2 & 48 1/2; Illinois Central, 48 1/2 & 49 1/2 discount.

The closing prices of Consols for money were 93 1/2 & 94; for account, 92 1/2 & 93; ex-dividend, new three per cent, 91 1/2 & 92 1/2.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Reported Burning of the Frigate Hartford by Admiral Farragut—Retaliatory Measures for General Burnside's Executions, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1863.

Richmond papers of the 19th and 20th inst. have been received, from which we extract the following—

MOBILE, May 18, 1863.

Two hundred and fifty New Orleans exiles are at Pascagoula, and five hundred more are on the move to night. Conveyances to be sent them in the morning.

A despatch from Pascagoula, from New Orleans, 18th inst., mentions a rumor that the Hartford was burned by Farragut after being stopped.

DEATHS OF THE REBEL PRESS.

The Southern editors are devoted to the news from Mississippi, and are very depending in their tone.

UNION PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 20th inst., says:—There were in the Libby prison yesterday Yankee prisoners as follows:—Prisoners of war, 615; citizen prisoners, sailors, &c., 14; deserters from the Yankees, 109; negroes, 20—total, 764. Sixty-one were received yesterday morning from Atlanta, Georgia, where they had been collected from different places. There are still a number of officers on hand, with the rank of colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain and lieutenant.

RETIALIATORY MEASURES OF THE REBELS.

The Sentinel of the 19th inst.—It is reported that the Confederate authorities have determined to detail one federal captain and one lieutenant, with a view of retaliating in kind for the hanging of two Confederate officers in the West by order of Gen. Burnside.

UNION MOVEMENTS AT WEST POINT.

The Richmond Examiner says:—For some days it has been suspected that the enemy have been removing his forces from West Point. On Sunday Lieutenant Winslow, of General Wm's brigade, made a reconnaissance of the position from the New Kent side, and became convinced that the enemy had evacuated. On the contrary, a cavalry officer who on the same day reconnoitered from the east, King and Queen side, reports that the enemy had not evacuated, but had posted his forces in a dense pine forest a mile or two above West Point. What the exact number of the enemy's force was he had no means of estimating, but believes it is not a third as great as has been represented. The best opinion seems to be that a large force, perhaps fifteen thousand men, were landed at the point, and by way of diversion, but that the greater part of them have since been reshipped and sent to Hooker, who is known to be in sad need of men.

THE GUNS MOVED FROM THE KEOKUK.

The eleven-inch Dahlgren guns of the Keokuk, which have been raised by the rebels, are now mounted in the forts at Charleston. On the 19th inst. they were fired throughout the day at intervals over the intelligence of the death of Stonewall Jackson.

MORTALITY AMONG THE REBEL WOUNDED.

Great complaint is made of the mortality among the rebel wounded in Richmond and at Fredericksburg. The reason assigned is, scarcity of medical supplies and inattention of the medical officers.

APPAINTS IN ARKANSAS AND MISSOURI.

In Arkansas and Missouri the rebels profess to have great faith. All the disaffected troops of General Hindman's command are back again in the ranks under General Price. They are disaffected as long as it remains in the hands of the Union forces. Kirby Smith is being reinforced with some of the best troops. The wheat crop in Arkansas is being harvested. Corn is twenty five cents per bushel, and four dollars per hundred weight.

MONUMENT TO STONEWALL JACKSON.

Eleven hundred dollars have already been subscribed for the erection of a monument to the memory of Stonewall Jackson.

THE REMAINS OF LIEUTENANT MOAN WALKER.

The remains of Lieutenant Moan Walker, Jr., of Baltimore, killed in the battle of Chancellorsville, have reached Richmond, and are being embalmed.

THE RICHMOND MARKETS.

It appears as if almost everything has an advancing tendency. The butchers, as predicted, have raised their prices. The superabundance of spring vegetables has no effect upon the charges. Eggs are 22 per dozen. Butter is beyond the reach of the masses, and young chickens are so high that a man of moderate means dares not dream of ever giving upon their like again. But some of these things, it is believed, must soon be lower.

ARRIVALS AT CASTLE THUNDER.

Among the arrivals at this prison within a day or two past are the following:—A. McGee, sent by General Lee for disloyalty; some sixty odd bridge burners, bushwhackers and other desperadoes from Tennessee, among them a nephew of Andrew Johnson, and a man named D. White, considered a spy and a traitor.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

Another attempt was made to escape from Castle Thunder on Monday night. There was a saving off of bars, a rope and a bribe, but the whole thing was a failure. Strange that the residents of that delightful retreat should be so discontented.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Continued Success of General Grant's Forces in the Rear of Vicksburg.

Heavy Battle and Defeat of the Enemy at Edwards' Station.

The Rebel General Pemberton's Army Compelled to Retreat Behind the Big Black.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

Reported Defeat of General Johnston's Rebel Army.

The Capture and Evacuation of Jackson.

Immense Destruction of Rebel Property, &c., &c.

The Capture of Jackson, Miss.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM MAJOR GENERAL GRANT. WASHINGTON, May 21, 1863.

The following despatch was received at the headquarters of the army:—

JACKSON, MISS., May 15, 1863.

Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:—

This place fell into our hands yesterday after a fight of about three hours.

Joe Johnston was in command.

The enemy retreated north, evidently with the design of joining the Vicksburg forces.

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

REBEL NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

BRANDON, Miss., May 17, 1863.

Two gentlemen rode to Jackson to-day and traversed the city. The enemy had evacuated about two o'clock. It is supposed that they number about forty thousand, and have retreated towards Vicksburg. Firing has been heard in that direction, and it is supposed that General Pemberton is in their rear.

Before leaving they burned the Confederate House, the depot, the penitentiary, Green & Phillips' factory, Stevens' foundry, Lenoire's hat factory, and a block of buildings on State street, including the Medical Purveyor's and other government offices. Also both bridges over Pearl river, and destroyed several miles of the railroad track.

It is reported in Mobile that some of this burning was done before we retired. The Confederate House was burned by the proprietor.

MOBILE, Ala., May 18, 1863.

The special reporter of the Advertiser, at Jackson, May 17, says:—

Arrived in reconnoitering train. The Catholic church of this place was destroyed, and the Mississippi office gutted, the presses broken and the type thrown into the street. The furniture in the Capitol was badly abused, and the Governor's mansion demolished. Ladies were robbed of jewelry and money. All the stores were sacked and their contents destroyed, iron safes broken open. The railroad was badly torn up for several miles, and the telegraph wires torn down. About three hundred negroes from Hinds county joined the Yankees. The country was plundered generally. Farmers estimated the damages from five to ten millions. Much destruction and suffering prevails.

The enemy evacuated on Friday and Saturday, retreating hastily. No serious engagement took place. The last of the rear guard left about two o'clock, when our cavalry picked dashed in, killed a federal colonel and captured two others.

The Yankees captured and paroled two hundred South Carolinians and Georgians.

Defeat of the Rebel General Pemberton at Edwards' Station.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH OF GENERAL JO. JOHNSTON TO THE REBEL WAR OFFICE.

CAMP BETWEEN LIVINGSTON AND BROWNFIELD, Miss., May 18, 1863.

To General S. COOPER:—

loss was heavy, and the battle severe and indecisive.

The Yankees are on the way to intercept communication. Rumors, good and bad, are plenty.

The Reported Defeat of General Jo. Johnston's Army.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 21, 1863.

General Sheridan's scouts report that the rebels admit Grant has defeated Johnston, and has secured the railroad bridge across the Big Black, thus cutting off Vicksburg from supplies and reinforcements. This bridge is the largest in the South.

The Enemy at the Capital of Mississippi.

(From the Richmond Whig, May 18.)

Affairs have become very critical in the Southwest. Grant's army have taken possession of the capital of Mississippi, the city of Jackson. This, besides being itself a painful and disastrous event, places the enemy in the rear of Vicksburg, and cuts off supplies from that place. A battle, or an evacuation and retreat, must immediately ensue. Grant, by coming so far inland, loses all support from the navy, and exposes his communications to water capture. There is a bold one, and must be made to cost him dearly or it will cost us dearly. Affairs look very for the present, but lucky for the country's general in whom all have confidence (Joe Johnston) has reached the theatre of interest, and if the force which he can bring into action is what we have been led to suppose, it will be equally singular and deplorable if a few days, perhaps hours, do not give an entirely different aspect to affairs. We await intelligence with anxiety, relieved by strong hope.

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 21, 1863.

Major General Schofield, transferred from this department to that of Missouri, leaves here to-morrow for St. Louis.

A number of rebel sympathizers were sent South to-day.

Several Union officers, taken prisoners by the rebels and exchanged, arrived here to-day. Among them are Colonel Alexander, Twenty-first Illinois, Colonel Swann, Twenty-second Illinois, and Lieutenant W. Van Dorn, formerly of the gunboat Sidlet.

The river is falling. There is less than three feet of water on the shoals.

The Winchester (Tenn.) Bulletin of the 15th says the Tories and bushwhackers of the East are engaged in forming political organizations, with the object to select candidates for State officers to be run as peace candidates. Our military authorities should put these sneaks to better employment, and if they push their traitorous plots too far should make examples of them.

TULLAHOMA, May 19, 1863.

All quiet in front.

NEWS FROM EASTERN VIRGINIA.

Had Military Mistake Rhode Island and a New York Regiment Engaging Other—A Number Killed and Wounded—Two Companies of the New York Mounted Rifles Badly Cut Up by the Rebels, &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1863.

A letter from Suffolk, Va., furnishes the particulars of a military mistake which occurred near there, by which the Eleventh Rhode Island regiment and the One Hundred and Fifty-second New York regiment suffered severely.

On Tuesday morning the two regiments were advancing to a given point by different roads, when, mistaking each other for rebels, a brisk fight was commenced and continued with spirit until the fatal blunder was discovered. A number of each regiment are said to have been killed and wounded.

On Monday two companies of the New York Mounted Rifles were suddenly attacked by the rebels, and before they could be reinforced were badly cut up.

Trouble Among the Soldiers.

A NEGRO REBET FOR TALKING ABOLITIONISM—GREAT EXCITEMENT AT THE PARK BARRACKS, &c., &c.

A serious disturbance occurred about half past six o'clock last evening between some of the returned soldiers of the Seventeenth New York Volunteers and a colored man, in Beekman street, near Park row. The trouble grew out of a political discussion, in which the colored man took part, preaching abolitionism. It is said, and deserving violently against General McClellan. On the Seventeenth regiment boys, overbearing the demagogues of McClellan, took it into his head to respond, by giving the negro a series of severe blows, which, naturally enough, roused all the evil passions of the latter, who, it is alleged, drew a knife and stabbed his assailants in the neck and head, inflicting painful but not dangerous injuries. A friend of the soldier, another member of the Seventeenth regiment, pitched into the negro, and gave him a terrible drubbing, causing him to retreat at full speed in the direction of the Park Barracks. This, however, was only running from him to worse; for a number of the soldiers of the Seventeenth were assailed about the barracks, and, in the confusion, the negro, who was frightened and unarmed, was run to another building. While this was going on other troops, of the Second regiment, came from the ground and endeavored to rescue the negro from the hands of the infuriated soldiers. This the soldiers would not brook, and the punishment meting out, they knocked him down, seized him and beat him severely about the head and face. Other policemen came to the rescue, and a general fight took place, in which several of the soldiers sustained slight injuries. The negro was safely conveyed to the police station, under the City Hall, and let out from the back entrance, where he made his escape to his home. One of the police officers who were engaged in the fight, and who were confined in the Twenty-sixth precinct station house. The affair created the most intense excitement among the soldiers in the Park Barracks, who threatened to attack the station house in case the arrested soldier was not surrendered by the police. One of the lieutenants of the Seventeenth regiment waited on the captain of the police station shortly after the fight, and advised him to give up the soldier, as the best means of avoiding further excitement and trouble. The captain mildly but firmly refused, stating that as formal charges had been preferred against the soldier.

Subsequently, however, the arrested soldier was released, the police officer being unable to identify him as one of the parties who struck him (the policeman).

Another version of the trouble is that four of the soldiers were walking through Beekman street, when they accidentally knocked against the colored man, who threatened to attack the station house in case the arrested soldier was not surrendered by the police. One of the lieutenants of the Seventeenth regiment waited on the captain of the police station shortly after the fight, and advised him to give up the soldier, as the best means of avoiding further excitement and trouble. The captain mildly but firmly refused, stating that as formal charges had been preferred against the soldier.

The release of the soldier caused great gratification among his comrades last evening. Some of the soldiers had been drinking hard, and were consequently not exactly responsible for their actions.

Naval.

Recruiting for the navy is increasing daily, indeed, perhaps, by the coming draft. The average number of recruits received daily on board the recruiting ship is about forty-five, but it is expected that during the coming week the ratio will be augmented. The number of men now on board of the North Carolina is not far from one thousand; but as there are a number of vessels to be put in commission the want of men will soon be felt.